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navians settled successively in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as well as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, keeping up communications with these countries until the middle of the fourteenth century," p. 1; or this "Three days after setting sail Columbus arrived at the Canaries," etc. Deberle is responsible for the first of these extraordinary statements, but not for the second, which is one of only two cases, so far as I have noticed, in which the process of double translation has betrayed the original. My eye has not fallen on any glaring errors in Deberle's chapters on the history of the South American states and this part of his work will be found to contain a clear and concise account of their political life during the first two generations of their independence.

In view of the facts in the case, Mr. Jones and his publishers can hardly do less, in justice to Deberle and to the public, than to change the title-page so that the book will seem to be what it is, a translation of Deberle with slight additions. Would it, however, be too much to ask of Mr. Jones that he revise and extend his text so as to conform to Milhaud's improved edition? He would then give the public something for which it can be more sincerely grateful than for this version of a Spanish translation of an antiquated original.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

The Homeric Palace, by Norman Morrison Isham, A.M., Architect (Providence, The Preston and Rounds Company, 1898, pp. viii, 72). This little book is a brief discussion, with illustrative sketches, of the architectural questions which have been raised by the Mycenaean excavations. The problem that the author sets himself, pp. 4, 5, 6, is to combine the testimony of the Homeric poems in regard to the dwellings of the chieftains with that of the excavations at Troy, Mycenae, Tiryns and Gha, and then by process of comparison to evolve a typical Homeric palace. To solve such a problem as this with any completeness in the space of seventy-two small pages is obviously impossible, and the evidence derived from the poems is not discussed at all. The result is that we have a study of the *Mycenaean* palace with a little Homer thrown in, and a constant tendency to lose sight of the distinction at first recognized between what is Mycenaean and what is Homeric. We are told, for example, p. 18, that the "great shields which the Homeric heroes carried" were "a sort of leather semi-cylinder held in front, reaching from head to heel, and from side to side," a view which from the evidence of the poems it would be hard to maintain without important modification. In spite of Reichel's brilliant treatise, statements about the Homeric as distinguished from the Mycenaean shield may well be couched in terms at least as cautious as those of Tsountas and Manatt, *Mycenaean Age*, p. 210, and even the over-conservative views of Ridgeway, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XVI. 115, are not to be lightly set aside. In spite, however, of Mr. Isham's too great inclination to regard the question of the relation of the Homeric to the Mycenaean civilization as *res adjudicata*, his book ought to be interesting and useful to teachers who have

not the opportunity of studying the more extensive architectural discussions of Adler, Dörpfeld and Chipiez. His indication, too, for it is hardly more than this, of the resemblance between the feudal castle of Northern Europe and the palace of the Mycenaean chieftain will be suggestive to many. It seems, indeed, a pity that this side of the subject has not been more fully worked out. A few good plans on a larger scale of typical English and French castles, and some discussion of their general features with reference to similar Mycenaean structures, would be interesting and instructive.

The general appearance of Mr. Isham's book would be improved by the omission of many unnecessary and some really barbarous transliterations. The spelling, too, of classic names could be reduced to some system with advantage; alongside of Mycenae and Mycenaean are Abai and Lykian, and we have Propylaea and Achaian, Telemachus and Eumaios, etc. On p. 46 Chipiez's name should surely be mentioned in touching on the architectural theories of Perrot and Chipiez's *Histoire*. Mr. Isham's illustrations are good, but one wishes they might have been larger.

J. R. WHEELER.

The second Abtheilung of the eighth volume of Dahn's *Koenige der Germanen* (Leipzig, Breitkopf and Härtel, pp. xvi, 265) begins the institutional history of the Carolingian period. The Abtheilung is a short one, as compared with those of the volume on Merovingian institutions, and is concerned, except for a few pages at the end, with two topics only—first the fundamental questions of land and people, and second the distinctions of rank and class. The first discusses the political divisions of the state and the tribal divisions of the people, especially the relation of the Franks to the remaining population of the state. Nearly 200 pages are occupied with the second topic, dealing with the nobles, the common freemen, and the dependent classes. This last includes the author's treatment of the feudal institutions of the period. On this subject Dahn is in general agreement with the current opinion, but has his own views on many points of detail which, following his usual custom, he states in a very bald and dogmatic manner.

The Royal Historical Society has sent out Vol. XII. of its *Transactions* (Longmans, pp. 289). Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, in his presidential address, pursues the plan upon which he entered in 1893, of discussing the extent to which the modern statesman can be directly helped by the study of some of the great writers of antiquity. Cicero is his theme this year, and is discussed in a most entertaining manner. The longest piece in the volume is an elaborate dissertation on the battle of Marston Moor, by Mr. C. H. Firth, who devotes himself especially, and with that fullness of knowledge of Civil War matters for which he is noted, to four questions: that of the numbers and composition of the two armies; that of the order in which the forces on each side were

drawn up; that of the tactics of Cromwell and the cavalry; and that of the nature and value of the authorities for the history of the battle. Next follow two interesting papers on naval history, one by Professor Laughton, on the lessons of national importance which may be drawn from the naval history of England, the other, by Mr. Hubert Hall of the Public Record Office, on its sources. Mr. A. E. Stamp contributes a note, founded chiefly on the despatches of John Robinson, on the visit which Marlborough paid to Charles XII. at Alt-Ranstadt in April, 1707. The paper on the Sheriff's Farm, by G. J. Turner, exhibits an enormous amount of work and contains some interesting details, but it is not easy to grasp his general conclusions. His main object is to explain the difference between payments made by tale, *i. e.*, in silver pennies, and payments in blanché silver, *i. e.*, tested silver of a certain fineness. This difference is of some importance for an understanding of the sheriffs' farms and accounts which have come down to us in the Pipe Rolls. Another elaborate study in the volume is that of Miss E. Dixon on the Florentine Wool Trades in the Middle Ages, in which she accounts for the development of those industries in a place so unfavorably situated, and traces the development of the manufacture and export which for so long a time made Florence supreme throughout Europe in the woollen industry. Finally, Miss Margaret Morison presents a narrative, curious and interesting but much in need of annotation, of a visit which the Swedish princess Cecilia, second daughter of Gustavus Vasa, paid to the Court of Queen Elizabeth in 1565-1566. The narrative is derived from a contemporary English manuscript drawn up at the instance of the princess, and is supplemented by her letters, by letters of the Spanish ambassador to his master and by others.

In the REVIEW for October, 1898, mention was made of the appearance of the privately printed group of papers by Mr. J. H. Round severely criticizing Mr. Hubert Hall's edition in the Roll Series of the *Red Book of the Exchequer*, and somewhat bitterly attacking Mr. Hall himself. Mr. Hall after long silence retaliated in kind in two papers which, it is but fair to say, have been distributed privately, not sent for review. These have in turn been answered by Mr. Round in a second pamphlet. Of the personalities we have nothing to say except to regret that personal controversy, so common in some fields of scientific work, should make an entrance into the world of historical study, which so far has been almost free from such waste of good energy.

As to the really important question at issue, the excellence or the defectiveness of the official edition of the *Red Book of the Exchequer*, Mr. Hall shows that some of the charges of mistake are themselves mistaken, others are differences of scholarly opinion, others again are somewhat unfair inferences, and still others are simply typographical errors in the preface. In his second paper he defends himself, we think successfully, against the charge of carelessness or ignorance in two important points which have been criticized by Mr. Round, and by Mr. Poole in the

English Historical Review. Mr. Hall acknowledges, however, as he must do, a residuum of deficiencies which he regrets but partially excuses by the peculiar difficulties of the conditions under which he worked. To sum up the results of the controversy, which it is to be hoped is now closed: It has been shown that the book referred to has defects which are unfortunate, which diminish its value quite perceptibly, but which are not either so numerous or so important as may have been at first supposed, or as the statements of Mr. Hall's principal critic suggest. But few critical editions have ever been subjected to so close and searching a revision by a second scholar of such abilities and training; and it is to be feared that but few would emerge from the test with unshaken credit. It is only to be regretted that this minute re-examination might not have been put at the disposal of the scholarly world by embodiment in the official edition; or in lieu of that, in the form of a review article which should include a list of the defects and of their corrections.

The Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1897 (Washington, Government Printing Office) is a portly volume of 1272 pages. Some three hundred of these are occupied with the second annual report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which has been separately reviewed upon an earlier page. A hundred pages are devoted to a detailed bibliographical list of maps illustrating the topography of the region disputed by Venezuela and British Guiana, which has been prepared by Mr. P. Lee Phillips, superintendent of maps and charts in the Library of Congress. The last five hundred pages of the volume are devoted to a bibliography of Alabama, by Mr. Thomas M. Owen, secretary of the Alabama Historical Society. This bibliography includes, in great detail, books and pamphlets relating to the history of the territory now called Alabama and to the biography of its public men, Alabama imprints if deemed important by the compiler, and the writings of natives and inhabitants of the state. The compiler's own library has furnished a large part of the items, and other collections, public and private, have been ransacked with evident care. The scope of the bibliography seems not to have been defined at all points with perfect precision, but this is always difficult, and the collection as it stands must always be of incalculable benefit to all students of Alabama history.

The earlier pages of the volume are filled with the papers read at the Cleveland meeting, or with papers then offered and "read by title." Those of the former class have been already summarized in this review (III. 405-417). Of the latter class the most interesting seems to us to be: Dr. J. C. Ballagh's account of the land-system in the Southern colonies, affirmed, very properly, to be a topic fundamental to any serious study of the economic history of the South; Dr. J. M. Callahan's paper on Cuba and Anglo-American relations in the period from 1819 to 1829; Dr. J. H. Latane's more elaborate treatment of the diplomacy of the United States with regard to Cuba; and Dr. Bernard C. Steiner's interesting discussion of the Protestant revolution of 1689 in Maryland.

Hon. W. A. Courtenay, of South Carolina, reprints, with an introduction, "An Inquiry into the Propriety of Establishing a National Observatory," printed in 1827 by Professor James C. Courtenay, of Charleston, the first public appeal from a private citizen for the erection of an astronomical observatory in the Union.

The chapters of Mr. Lecky's *History of England in the Eighteenth Century* which treat of the American Revolution, though forming one of the most instructive and judicious histories of the Revolution that has been written, have not hitherto been accessible except in the complete work. Now, under the editorship of Professor James Albert Woodburn, of Indiana University, these chapters and passages have been gathered together and published as a separate volume under the (half) title of *The American Revolution, 1763-1783* (New York, Appleton, pp. xxvi, 518). Though intended primarily for use as a text-book, the volume can not fail to find its way into the hands of many who are not university students, and into libraries to which the complete work would never come, thereby doing much, as Professor Woodburn trusts, to remove or avoid any false and exaggerated conceptions of British despotism and tyranny that may yet remain, while at the same time carrying conviction that the resistance of the Americans contributed, as Fox said, "to preserve the liberties of mankind." The editor has prefixed a brief bibliography (pp. xi.-xviii.) of some of the important primary and secondary English and American authorities on the period. He has added also some fifteen pages of notes upon the text. The notes consist chiefly in occasional references to American authorities, or in quotations from them, and especially at points where in the view of the author Mr. Lecky has been "unduly severe or hostile in his criticism of the American cause or actors in the Revolution." Taken as a whole the notes form a very useful addition to the book, though they seem to be distributed somewhat arbitrarily or accidentally. Excepting occasional suggestions to students the editor gives little comment of his own. Where pages and passages not bearing on American history have been omitted this has been mentioned in the notes, but it would seem that some mark of omission should also be found in the text.

E. C. B.

History of State Banking in Maryland, by Alfred Cookman Bryan, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science; Series XVII., Nos, 1, 2, 3] (pp. 144.) We are indebted to Mr. Bryan for the addition of another and important chapter to the history of banking in this country previous to the adoption of the national banking system. It is the familiar story of experimental legislation, lax supervision by the state and consequent loose and sometimes fraudulent practices by bank managers, marked, however, by gradual improvement, resulting during the later years of the period in the establishment of a fairly satisfactory system.

Maryland made no contribution to the development of either sound

legislation or practice comparable in importance to what was accomplished in Massachusetts, New York or Louisiana, but its experience, as presented by Mr. Bryan, is none the less instructive. Specially worthy of note is his account of the part imposed on the banks by the state in carrying out its schemes for internal improvements, of the taxation of banks for the support of the school fund, and of the close relation between the development of banking and the general industrial movement which he clearly brings out. Mr. Bryan's treatment is systematic, and he has apparently done his work in an adequate manner on the whole, though his material does not seem to be always well digested, and his statements are sometimes lacking in clearness. It is difficult, *e. g.*, to get, from apparently contradictory statements on pages 50 and 53, a clear idea of the facts in regard to the depreciation of the notes of the Maryland banks in 1815.

H. B. G.

One may question the appropriateness of including Mr. Amos K. Fiske's *The West Indies* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, pp. xii, 414) in the well-known series of the "Story of the Nations," for the obvious reason that those islands do not form a nation, never have, and probably never will. The book itself is a facile compilation of the essentials of West Indian geography and history to "meet the needs of that numerous but undefinable person 'the general reader.'" It betrays no intimate knowledge of the subject and is drawn exclusively from sources in the English language. Two of the best of these, it may be noted in passing, Madden's *Island of Cuba* (London, 1849) and Levy's *Cabrera's Cuba and the Cubans*, have escaped the author's attention. The historical portion of his work is slight in texture and unsatisfactory in quality. The sketch of Cuban history, for example, closely follows Ramsey's imperfect outline in Rowan and Ramsey's *Island of Cuba*, even to the mistake of assigning the Black Warrior episode to the year 1850. Mr. Fiske seems entirely unaware that Cuba was represented in the Cortes from 1812 to 1834. The relaxation of the restrictions on Cuban commerce he apparently attributes exclusively to the conscious policy of the French domination in Spain in 1808. It is true that the colonial monopoly broke down at that time, but the policy of open trade was begun by royal decree in 1794. It was not, however, permanently adopted until 1818.

Consultation of so accessible a book as John Fiske's *Discovery of America* would have saved the author from contributing his mite to perpetuate the error of explaining Hispaniola as "Little Spain." Columbus expressly says in his Journal (Dec. 9) "puso nombre à la dicha isla la isla Española," showing beyond doubt that "Española" is the adjective, "Spanish," and not the diminutive. The so-called Moro portrait of Columbus is reproduced and described as "Painted in 1542 at the court of Philip II. of Spain." Moro went to Madrid in 1552, Philip came to the throne in 1555, and the portrait is generally assigned to the year 1570 or thereabout.

E. G. B.